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AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW,

JANUARY, 1885.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

A FEW GENERAL REMARKS ON EQUINE ENZOOTIC PLEURO-PNEUMONIA,

By J. C. MEYER, SR., V.S.

(Paper presented at the United States Veterinary Medical Association—Cincinnati Meeting.)

The familiarity of practitioners with lung diseases in particular permits me to treat my subject in a general manner, as it does not deviate materially from sporadic cases.

The frequent appearance of this pulmonary complaint however, characterized by a uniform course, and undoubtedly instigated by the same agencies, induces me to draw the attention of my colleagues to this form of enzootic, which is enrolled by the majority of contributors to veterinary literature in the category of influenza, "erroneously so called," Prof. Williams asserts, and Prof. Vogel coincides with him. My reason for considering it of an enzootic nature, is the incompatibility of the two diseases; for instance: when the epizootics of 1872 and 1881 (the genuine influenza) set in, the enzootic pulmonary complaint in question disappeared, and not another case turned up for half a year or more. Now, if they were of the same pathological nature, both might exist simultaneously.

Spring, autumn and winter are the most favored seasons in

which this disease generally manifests itself as a unilateral pneumonia and pleuro-pneumonia. Fortunately the bilateral cases were in the minority. As long as the morbidity was confined to one lobe, and even when two-thirds or more became indurated, recovery could be confidently relied upon, but the bilateral cases generally declined into hydrothorax.

Age, sex, breed, locality and nutriment had but little influence upon susceptibility.

Symptoms.—The chills usually heralding the sporadic lung fever were scarcely ever observed. Anorexia and want of spirit were the chief symptoms for two or three days, while the respiration and circulation remained almost tranquil; at this stage, however, the thermometer invariably indicated the disturbance going on in the system with 103°-4° and sometimes rising to 105°-7° in twenty-four to forty-eight hours, though only when the disease reached its highest pyretic point. The short dry, sometimes soft cough which was heard in the beginning, soon grew less, or changed into a mere attempt until crisis set in. The schneiderian membrane presented a hyperæmic aspect. A thin, yellowish, or rustcolored discharge emanated from the nose, very often of a floculated character; this discharge was generally visible between the third and seventh day, and then only periodically; occasionally it was expectorated. Already at the outset auscultation and percussion furnished reliable evidence as to which lobe, and to what extent it was affected. But if the attack was located in the central portion of the lungs, as some authors explain it, or that the exudation had not yet taken place, (which theory is just as plausible) the uncertainty continued one or two days longer, and in rare exceptions four or five days, when the vesicular murmurs in the afflicted portion either diminished or ceased entirely, or were succeeded by a brushing noise "fremitus" corresponding in time with the movements of either the lungs or heart. In the adjacent parts the respiration was indistinct at one time, tubular at another, and in the portions which were still intact it was supplementary. The complication with pleuritis pericarditis and the various changes and conditions of the parenchimatose infiltrations causes, as is known, characteristic acoustic sounds, of which

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it is unnecessary to give a special description, since they do not vary from sporadic cases. The result of the percussion is omitted for the same reason.

The number of respirations varied from 24 to 60. The predominating tension gave way to a relaxity as soon as exudation took place, indicated by increased action of ribs and flanks. If hydrothorax was developing this phenomenon was very obvious from the seventh to the tenth day. The breathing then became emphysematous. The thoracic organs were intercepted in their functions by serous fibrinous exudation, manifested by the funnel-shaped expansion of nostrils, cedematous tumefaction of limbs, sternum, abdomen and extremities, and the shapeless alimentary evacuations, which in the beginning were usually dry, tough, glossy and sometimes coated.

On examining the heart's action, its beats were found rather feeble, and in the stage of convalesence often intermittent. The pulse also lacked energy and was most frequent from the second to the seventh day, generally recording 56 to 80. Those with 90 and over had scarcely any chance of recovery. Concomitent symptoms, current in one or the other, were a paresis-like incapacity of controlling locomotion, unusual stupidity, dullness, polydipsia, profuse diuresis, enteralgia and frequent lying down, though apparently resting comfortably. Notwithstanding the unfavorable aspect some of these patients presented, all of them made a good recovery.

Post Mortem Examination.—Time would not permit of holding a post mortem examination on them all, but those that were examined revealed in general a combination of parenchimatous pneumonia and pleurisy, partial hepatisation, suppuration, anæmia, and profuse effusion of serum and plastic exudation, completely covering visceras and other surfaces, etc.

Of forty-six recorded bilateral cases, eighteen died with hydrothorax. Twenty-four were operated upon, six of which recovered.

I am unable to point out any specific causes; those already known were only now and then suitable to the case. The much abused *cold* could not be held accountable in hardly any of these instances, for frequently horses were found sick after several

days or weeks rest, not having been exposed to the weather, or any other causes sufficient to produce such a morbid condition.

The sneaking entry and uniform course of this disorder, its appearance in localities where no infection or contagion by others could be traced, warrants me in believing that it must have its origin in the same source as diseases for which miasmatic agents are conceded as being the instigators.

A very plausible view pertaining to the genesis of lung fever is offered by an eminent medical pathologist, who claims that inflammation of the lungs is a general blood poisoning disease, and that the deposit of the morbid agents into the lungs is to be regarded merely as secondary and not as a primary process, etc. He furnishes exemplary evidence to substantiate these and other convincing assertions.

That there is an incongruity of the elementary constituents of the blood present when the attack sets in, leaves no doubt in my mind. But how this condition is brought about, whether by microscopic organisms, or imperfect functions of one or more of the cardinal organs, is not quite clear to me.

As long as the affection was limited to one lobe prognosis was favorable, but when the inflammation extended to the other, which usually took place from the second to the fifth day, it was regarded as a grave omen owing to its hydropsical tendency. The gangrenous smell of the expirum in some cases required the greatest caution in the prognosis, as the alarming symptoms may sometimes subside and the case take an unexpected favorable turn.

Treatment.—Venesection was never resorted to, the character of the disease seeming to forbid such procedure, though I had occasion to see it carried out without changing the course very obviously. The internal remedies employed, more or less, were tinct. or fld. extr. verat-virid., 40 grs. to 3 i per dose, given three to eight times in twenty-four hours, with spts. niter dule., 3 vj. tinct. lobelia 3 ij, and dilut. succi. liquirit 3 ss, injected into the mouth by means of a half ounce syringe, and continued with the same treatment until a perceptible reduction of fever was noticed. In individual cases the fld. extr. verat-virid. caused retching, when the dose was reduced. In diarrhæa and diabetes, parese, or gen-

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eral apathy, tinct. opii., simple, tinct. cinchona, tinct. nux vomica, or whiskey. In total aversion to food and nourishing beverage, an enema of whiskey, eggs and milk was given. In exceptional cases purgatives were administered; one-half to two third doses of any of the usual laxatives were sufficient to restore the slugglish peristaltic in the alimentary tract. To facilitate expectoration ammon. muriat inwardly, and inhalation of water vapors were resorted to. Diureties and diaphoretics were brought into action when pleuritic exudation was suspected, among which was fld. extr. jaborandi, 3 ij per dose, with an infusion of juniper, administered for three days in succession, without producing any sweating; nor did pilocarpine 11 grs., given hypodermically to one patient, produce that effect, but caused profuse salivation, dyspnæ, coughing, frequent defecation, etc. The excitement was intense, but the pathological condition was unconquerable, as the obduction revealed a few days later. Pericardic complications, nearly always present, prevented me from experimenting with the pilocarpine any further. Ole. terebinth never failed to stimulate the urinary organs.

Though this operation does not prove successful very often, I had recourse to thoracenthesis as soon as I was convinced of the presence of hydrothorax, for at this stage I put but little faith in tonics and diuretics. To disregard this technical performance wholly is censurable, even if we knew in advance that the result would be but a palliative one. By all means operate before the hydrostatic pressure upon the lungs and heart inflicts irredeemable damage. It is not necessary to withdraw the whole contents, as most of our authors assert. Should any diagnostic uncertainty exist, the exploring trocar will clear up all doubts.

My modus operandi still consists in the old-fashioned one; a trocar with a caliber of three-sixteenths of an inch in circumference. After parting the skin with a bistourie, the trocar is carefully introduced into the chest two or three inches deep, whereupon the liquid will flow immediately after the withdrawing of the stillet. Should the flow cease instantly, as is sometimes the case, a flexible catheter is put through the canulæ, which will promote the flow again. For full and methodic description of the

operation refer to Prof. Williams' Principle and Practice of Veterinary Medicine, or Prof Hering's Operationslehre.

The more modern apparatus for evacuating the thoracic cavity is the aspirator, which has become indispensable in human practice, yet the opinions of some of the most eminent physicians differ in regard to its merits in extracting the serous exudation concealed in the cavuum thoracis. Notwithstanding its commendable quality of preventing the penetration of atmosphere into the chest, different reports in medical literature show that the contents were found purulent in the second aspiration. But I have already met with the turbid quality and fætid smell at the first operation, while in other cases tapped three to four times, whereby the entering of air (more or less) by the old modus operandi cannot be prevented, the liberated liquid presented no other change than a sanguinolent color; consequently, the so much dreaded contact of the atmosphere with the incarcerated serum is not alone to be blamed for this change, and even if it should be found in a state of approaching purulency, the chances for recovery are not hopeless. As an example, I will cite the following case: I withdrew from a seven year old, tolerably well kept horse, about thirty-five pints slightly fætid smelling whitish serum; two days later a purulent fœtid smelling discharge from the nose took place. Before hydrothorax set in, he received the buccal injection mentioned above, and now carbolic acid, 3 ij and infus. juniper twice per day. After the gangrene smell subsided milk and gin were given him twice per day, for a week or more, until his appetite returned. One month's pasturing was sufficient to restore him to health, which was the tenth week after the beginning of his illness.

The question, whether my operative procedure might not have been crowned with better success by using the aspirator invented principally for this purpose, I intend to solve in the future, animated greatly by two interesting and instructive clinical reports, one entitled "The value of thoracenthese in saving life by removing pleuritic exudations" in the *Thierarztlichen Jahrbücher*, by the late Prof. Falke, third vol., 1880, and the other by Dr.

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G. Fleming, entitled "Pleuritis Purulenta," in the Veterinary Journal, April, 1880.

N.B.—At present some changes in the nature of this disease have taken place. Although occurring less frequently than in former years, the bilateral cases are turning up in proportion to the unilateral ones, and to my great satisfaction the majority of cases terminate in recovery.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION.

By W. H. Hoskins, D.V.S.

(Paper read before the United States Veterinary Medical Association.)

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—

The Committee on Intelligence and Education beg leave to offer you these remarks, as their report. Since our last meeting in Boston, they have been diligent in garnering information from many sources, and find the past six months fraught with changes of a good character in the forward movement of our profession. During the past year there have been 91 graduates from veterinary colleges of the United States and Canada, and over 400 students have attended these schools during the past year. Aside from these a large number of young men have attended the courses of veterinary instruction at Cornell, Lansing, and several other schools which have established veterinary chairs. The coming collegiate year promises a larger body of students than any year in the history of science on this side of the water. the present year the American, the New York, the Montreal, the Toronto, the Harvard, the Northwestern, the Chicago, the University of Pennsylvania, as well as European schools, will be working zealously in our field for the sending forth of veterinary practitioners; and who can estimate the scope and extent of their work in our midst. While it is hardly possible that all of these schools can be a positive scientific success, it would seem to me that it should become our duty as a national association to watch carefully, zealously and earnestly their every movement, giving our

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earnest support to their every advanced step toward an elevation of the standard of our profession: alike the laying firmly of our voice and hand of censure and just criticism, on any of their movements that may tend to degrade or dishonor our calling. The present collegiate year will witness the advent of the largest body of graduates into the ranks of workers in our calling, and it behooves us, fellow members, to look forward to a higher standard of admission to our Association. These schools, I am convinced, are not all the growth of necessity, but of a mushroom character, and of a desire on the part of many to gain national or state notoriety, from the position of a place and honor accorded members of the profession in their respective faculties. The failure of our national government to recognize any of the professions in a national way, or to adopt a national standard, makes it the work of this Association to establish a standard of excellence that shall impress upon our country a high regard for our labors, and make it an honor to be desired by every qualified practitioner to gain an entrance into its ranks. The scope of our country may in the future require a division of our Association, but this will not necessitate any difference in standard of excellence. We have lived already to see the misuse in several marked instances of powers conveyed to corporate bodies of fitting men for the profession; and noted with profound regret the long range of difference in the individual requirements of these institutions of learning. With some the only apparent requisite seemed a stated length of time within their walls, or a given amount of money; while the range of knowledge seemed a secondary consideration. Boasting of their large number of graduates, as well as students, has seemed the highest aim of some schools, and a low sum for tuition and other similar encouraging features has called into our profession many totally unfitted members. Infancy, my fellow members, is the season for bending and directing our efforts toward rectifying these grave evils, and in this regard I would suggest a convention of the faculties of all our veterinary colleges of the United States and Canada, that a mutual and single standard of excellence might be discussed and, I hope, adopted. I am not sure that the establishing of veterinary schools, with one or two chairs filled by veter-

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inary practitioners and graduates, the remainder by graduates of human medicine, is all that is necessary for the fitting of students for practical work in our calling. The exacting demand of a growing nation like America seems hardly willing yet to find a place for veterinary theorists in the ranks, but demand positive results with a practical and definite face upon them, to win them as supporters. The branches of materia medica and therapeutics, surgery and obstetrics, anatomy, theory and practice for all the classes of animals, over which we exercise a rigid care, are not such as can be properly filled, save only by veterinary graduates and practitioners, and each of them is wide enough to demand the whole labors of individual members. If schools are merely for the purpose of sending forth men with a large range of storage knowledge, impractical and to a large degree useless, then strong becomes the reasoning of those who have secured their knowledge by hard knocks, with a foundation of good common sense judgment; potent becomes their power in many ways, for success is seldom questioned of its means, while their blunders are excused and mitigated because of the paucity of opportunities afforded them in their education; while on the other hand our failures bring us much severe criticism, and in a great measure justly too, for the power we claimed to have gained through the channels by which we secured our education, but when the latter are shallow and superficial, we are perplexed to find a fair avenue of escape from the cutting thrust of unlicensed criticism.

A wise and well timed suggestion was made some time ago by one of our esteemed and revered members, when he proposed a National Board of Examiners for the graduating classes of the various veterinary colleges and schools. I deem it worthy of our consideration here to-day, and would suggest the appointing of a committee to examine into the expediency of such a body, to report the feelings and opinions of the profession in general on this all-important subject at a future meeting.

Since our last meeting, the bill that rested before Congress for the suppression of contagious diseases has become a reality, and a large corps of efficient men are now laboring in affected localities for the rooting out of these threatened calamities. But

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eleventh hour vigilance has resulted in the stamping upon our western herds a disease whose ravages are calamities and far reaching in every sense of the word. Had the warnings of this Association been accepted years ago, our veterinary sanitary police would have averted this danger, and made our western territory the greatest positive source of wealth of our nation, in maintaining a class of animals from whose limits the civilized world have looked for a partial sustenance. The narrow views of a large proportion of our national legislators, whose greatest ambition during their first term was to plan for a second one, by securing for the creeks and rivulets a share of the gigantic appropriations for river and harbor improvements, or by securing an appropriation for their town or borough to build a post-office, that had not a single shadow of excuse as a necessity, and their second term was for the purpose of lining their own pockets with the ill gotten spoils of the most profligate government in the world; while the grave questions that imperil our people as a nation of power, were flagrantly overlooked or turned aside. The influence and bearing the outbreak may have on our greatest and truest wealth cannot be estimated, but to-day clouds are gathering over the nations of Europe, that threaten to endanger this most prominent interest of the United States. While it is yet east of the Mississippi, I trust that efforts will be made and encouraged by this Association in making it a barrier for the great western reserve, for, should it ever reach there, America has not money or means large enough to eradicate it, and it must then become a national scourge.

Much has been said for and against the formation of State Veterinary Associations. Much has been done on the part of qualified members of the profession to belittle and discourage the efforts of those who sought to make them valuable and permanent institutions. Directly and indirectly have these influences found expression in dissuading members from joining them. Few have been the arguments advanced why such a position was assumed, and of these scarce one has failed but to fall powerless of its own weight. These associations are and should be the recognized authority on veterinary subjects in every State, and

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being looked upon by the laity as the representative body of the profession will no doubt live for a long time in the States where they exist. While I do not uphold or commend much of the work brought out by these associations, nor do I approve of their aims and efforts in certain respects, still where they have faltered and gone astray, I charge the responsibility upon those to whom it belongs, and that is upon the regular members of our calling, and I am here to defend to-day the necessity, usefulness, powers and achievements of these associations. when kept within the proper bounds. Alike, I am here to condemn the one main argument offered by opponents of these associations; that they are not strong enough in numbers in individual States to form such organizations. It is estimated that there are over 3,000 practitioners in the United States; over 1,000 qualified members, being an average of 25 to each State. I care not if your number is less than 30; I care not if your number is less than 20, or even 10; the labors of ten zealous and earnest men closely banded together are capable of accomplishing much, and I venture to say that less than this number compose the active workers of almost every veterinary association in this country. When you realize and think of the importance given to these associations by the press of the various States, you will alike realize why, fellow members, you should identify yourselves with them. You should be a component part of these bodies to first control and guide them, and I claim that it was possible for a few resolute men to have gone into these bodies and directed them, but by your indifference and denied support you keep out so long that some of them have gotten beyond your control now. Your first efforts should have been to have elected the prominent officers and in your battle you would have found this a fair test of your Failing in this you could have waged your battle on the Board of Censors, the real governing body; composed of five members, you certainly could have secured a ruling or at least a working majority; from here you could have marked out your field of labor, not by accepting a cut and dried set of rules, but by distinctly stating who and how members should be admitted. In my own State, that of Pennsylvania, we admit

graduates of recognized colleges only without examination, they presenting their diplomas or being duly qualified for by another member. All others are only permitted to come before the Board of Censors, often having been in practice for ten consecutive years; where a liberal examination is given, and it has been my experience as Chairman that the most exacting members of the Board are the minority, or self-made men. After a year's labor you may find some objectionable members, and these may be removed from your association in one of many ways; either by expulsion, a petition for resignation, or the discussion and adoption of a code of ethics, and it will go to show the earnestness of self-made men, when I note here that at our last meeting the resignation of one of our members was received as a result of a petition sent him, but when brought before the meeting, one of our self-made men moved to lay the same on the table and to my surprise, only two members stood up with me to receive his resignation. Following this a motion emanating from the same source moved to expel the member, and a vote being called for, every member in the meeting rose.

The work of these associations is a vast one. The first is to complete your organization all over your State, following this by cultivating a better fraternal feeling, and remember, fellow members, what I have to say, that you will find among your self-made members many very able practitioners, men who are honored and respected in their homes and fields of labor; men who by years of hard knocks, associated with good careful judgment, or who absorbed the best opportunities then offered, when they entered practice, are more successful practitioners than college bred laborers. Among them you will find men whose whole lives have been spent by the fireside or bedside of their patients in earnest thought and study over their labors. These men are an honor and a credit to the profession, and deserve much commendation, for the methods of empiricism so popular they have ntterly scorned, without the safeguards and support as well as guidance of an association. And as practical results are what are exacted from us as practitioners, in this line you will find many of these superior to us, who have garnered our education from veterinary schools and colleges.

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The securing of State laws to govern the practice of veterinary surgery is an early movement to be encouraged, and I can assure you that without the aid and interest as well as zealous efforts of these men, your attempt to secure the same will be You can formulate a bill that will bring two-thirds of these men to your support, and such a one as will be acceptable and gladly welcomed by every qualified practitioner. You will find among your most regular attendants these men who are anxious to learn and who act as watch-dogs in every movement in their locality of a professional character; thus you are able to secure a definite knowledge of all matters in your State pertaining to your calling. The value of this cannot be estimated. Popular fallacies, ignorant and crude ideas, are what to-day degrade our profession more than anything else, and have led to many futile attempts to secur laws of a proper character, for the intelligent management of our contagious diseases, etc. By bringing these men together and discussing these popular points, and dealing less in the abstract theories of physiological research, etc., etc., you will convince these men of their errors, and wipe out many popular fallacies, as well as silencing those or making them more guarded in their expression, all of which will redound to a higher and more exalted standard of your profession.

The moulding of popular opinion finds a useful place here, and careful and wise efforts of the qualified members will find a hundred channels to penetrate and impress, which without your association would long be localized in their force and value. To this association there should be delegates regularly sent, to make grander and more powerful, as well as widen the scope of usefulness we should represent. But it will be unnecessary for me to further enumerate the useful labors for such associations, as time will not permit, and I hope I may be able to answer in argument any questions, etc., that may arise as a result of this report. Only one more point will I revert to in this direction, and that is to say that calumny, cutting thrusts of criticism and the belittling of humble but honest efforts will never elevate or place your profession on the high plane we all hope it may eventually occupy, but will belittle and degrade your own position in the

opinion of your own constituents, as well as in the eyes of the people at large.

Since our last meeting the New Jersey State Veterinary Association has been organized and is equipping itself for much useful work in the future. The association formed in Massachusetts is destined to become a powerful one in that State and will no doubt, in the high rank of education she claims in all her professions and occupations, soon show forth on her statutes a good law governing the practice of the profession there. She has able workers in her ranks and I trust they will individually feel the responsibility resting on them, toward the profession at large. An association has been found in Missouri, but is yet in a state of uncertainty, that I am unable to speak intelligently of its scope of work and promised usefulness.

As a result of this lack of support and mark of disapprobation placed on these associations by qualified practitioners, we are confronted to-day with two associations claming a national character, and what may be the ultimate result of this can be hardly foreseen. Expressing my own personal opinion, I am willing to believe that the one recently formed may be dissolved, by a liberal and earnest movement on the part of this Association. I am ready to-day, if given the required power, I think, to bring to this association the support of our organization in Pennsylvania, and wisely directed efforts I think will be able to win the others; by accomplishing this you will withdraw the base upon which the second Association rests, and collapse must be the inevitable result of its career. In this respect, I suggest, fellow members, the appointing of a committee to confer with these Associations or the representative members of the same, toward a consolidation by representatives with this Association.

During the past year or more, many State Agricultural Societies and Granges have been securing veterinary practitioners to deliver plain talks and lectures on emergencies and slight cases, that the surgeon may be assisted and saved many useless points in slightly indisposed cases. This form of work is to be encouraged, for it will bring a greater amount of work to the surgeon, as well as stimulate dormant interests among those who

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most need real scientific aid, and no doubt will bring many new and efficient workers into the profession. This also will tend to exterminate many ignorant beliefs, such as "hollow horn," "wolf in the tail," and other and greater absurdities. In this connection I also note that the lectures on veterinary science at agricultural colleges are becoming a compulsory course and where it is still an elective study, is being chosen by a large majority of the classes.

The recent investigations into the nature of that most horrible form of disease, hydrophobia, by that wonderful investigator Prof. Pasteur, whose labors in the lines of original research have astounded the world, and won for him the most sacred homage of any living being, are such that merit our profoundest gratitude, and it would seem fitting for us here to place his name at the top of the honorable of our association, that another link, the highest we possess, may be added to the chain of glory now encircling his powers, from every nation of the earth. In his successful separation of the active agent producing this much dreaded affliction, and the cultivation and final determination of the same to a point where it by inoculation so stamps the tissues of those animals, with a freedom from contracting the same, is a step that makes us feel like bowing our heads in profound respect and admiration to the wisdom and powers of intellect of this wonderful man. It makes it possible that in future years we may be made free from the possibility almost of many of these calamitous and awful afflictions.

The proven identity of the bacilli of human and animal tuberculosis, and the positive method now of diagnosing the same, is a remarkable revelation, and wins for those deep searchers in these heretofore mysteries our profound thanks. One by one these ravaging scourges are being well delineated, in their nature, form and power, and the already written volumes on the same warrant a belief in an early solution of the means of handling and lessening their former fatality and direful results. And what with these astounding results, and the rapid advances in every other line of reasoning intelligence, the present generation of scientists are destined to heights of power and lucid reasoning that cast in shadow the philosophers and scientists of the dead worlds. In conclusion, fellow members, I would refer to the labors of one of our fellow members, who within the past year has separated, cultivated and made many valuable discoveries, associated with the contagious principle of pleuro-pneumonia. I had hoped to have seen him present here, that his pathological researches might have been shown us.

And now, hoping that our labors in the future shall be worthy of the interests and nation we represent, and that every individual member of this Association will feel the weight of responsibility resting upon him, and be up and doing, I submit these remarks to your will and pleasure.

CINCINNATI, Sept., 16, 1884.

EPIDEMIC CATARRHAL FEVER,

A DISEASE AFFECTING THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS OF HORSES.

By James Albright, V.S.

General History of the Disease.—This species of disease is usually more prevalent in the spring of the year following a wet and cold heavy damp air, one day cold, next day hot. By some it is thought to be contagious; I do not think it is contagious, or is produced by a parasite, but is simply caused by too sudden changes of the atmosphere. In the spring of the year the animal is changing his winter coat of hair for his summer coat. the animal is undergoing this change the pores are more open, and the system is therefore more subject to disease. has not done much through the winter months. Taking these several causes, no wonder that they take bad colds. great many times, if a little care were taken, the animal would not get affected very badly with the disease; but the animal takes a trifling cold, and the owner thinks it will not amount to much, so he does not render any medical aid, and the disease is aggravated by hard work and exposure; getting wet, worked until warm, left standing in rain and cold winds to suddenly check the perspiration. The result of this kind of usage we will have in this kind of disease in its worst form and very difficult to treat.

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disease is ring a wet By some agious, or so sudden he animal. While open, and he animal chese sevetimes, a hal would mal takes to much, is aggra-

to much, is aggraed until ly check vill have to treat. The animal generally dies of high inflammation of the respiratory organs. A great many times, if not killed in the commencement of the inflammation, they will linger a long while, and dropsy of the chest will put an end to the animal.

The cause of death in these cases is most generally laid to the medical attendant's medicine, or he did not understand the case. They do not think how the animal was exposed, or the disease was working on the system for some time before any medical aid was called in to see the patient.

I lost a horse this spring from this disease. When I was called by the owner to see the case he said, "I was working my horse some days before in the three horse plow; a rain came up when I was plowing; I did not go to the barn right away with the horses; they were warm and got wet; next day he commenced to cough very bad. For two days before calling you, he coughed so I thought he would choke." On examination I found the top of the wind pipe very sore, and the lung and pleura very badly affected.

We often hear the remark made, "I have two or three horses or colts that are coughing very bad, and do not eat; if they do not soon get better I will call on you for medical treatment." If nature begins to rally the animals make a slight recovery; but the disease is stubborn; it does not entirely leave the system; it causes a thickening in the membranes of the respiratory organs, and the animal has asthma and chronic bronchitis; which is produced in thousands of horses in this country.

These cases could almost all have been cured in the commencement of the affection. Some cases that have been treated are left the same by being worked too soon, exposed again to the former influences before the system is prepared for the change, and they are left diseased through life.

The symptoms vary some in its attack upon the animal. The first usually noticed is a short dry cough; next the animal is off his feed, seems sore in turning around, slight watery discharge from the nostrils, mouth hot and feverish, breathing heavy, drawing up his flanks. The animal is debilitating rapidly; the parotid and sub-maxillary glands somewhat tumefied; the head of the

animal pointing as in poll evil; does not like to have his throat handled; gulps his water; does not in the commencement drink very much; some days, in drinking, the water runs out of the nostrils; the ears and legs do not get so cold as in inflammation of the lungs; in bad cases the pulse increases in beat; from the start the animal does not hang his head, keeps it well up; does not look at his sides. In some cases, in the last few days of the disease, all the organs in the body seem affected; the brain, bronchial tubes, lungs and kidneys; in fact, no part seems to escape the inflammation.

I treat the case the way the animal seems affected; external if the brain seems affected. I use cold water over that organ; if the lungs and pleura seem affected, I counter-irritate the side of that organ; if the throat is very sore, I counter-irritate there. For the internal treatment, I give tr. aconite root and fld. ext. belladonna combined in medical doses every four hours; also give tartar emetic with minute doses of aloes, every four hours, given alternately with the aconite and belladonna. When the animal has made a decided improvement and begins to lie down, I use the tartar emetic and aloes alone, given only three times a day. When the case seems out of danger and eats well, give tonics and stimulants in his food. If the disease was not produced by too bad exposure, they generally make a good recovery.

EDITORIAL.

VETERINARY FRAUDS.

We reprint from one of our exchanges an article with the above title, which deserves the attention of both the public and the members of the veterinary profession.

After referring to the necessity which is making itself manifest, for the cultivation of veterinary medicine, because of the important part it is called to play in the interest of our domestic animals, the writer brings forward the subject of the organization of private veterinary schools and their necessary consequences, viz.: the letting loose upon the country of a cloud of veterinary graduates, with the influence that this may exert because of the

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1884 history of of contag issue of official reports signed by "V.S.," "D.V.M,"—or, perhaps half the balance of the alphabet—and urging the paramount importance of the owner of such a title being worthy of the right to use it, together with the danger that threatens the public if the education given at such private schools is imperfect.

Especial emphasis is laid upon these points because of the fact that the writer had before him the catalogue of an institution which offers to graduate after one course of lectures! "Heaven," says he, "save the country from the infliction of such veterinarians!" We will add, "God save us from such representatives of our profession."

Thanks are due to Mr. G. W. Rust for his forcible and timely article and for the thorough manner in which he lays the evil before the agriculturists of the United States. We can only regret that a feeling of excessive delicacy has not allowed him to name the school (!) to which he refers, as we believe that places of such a character ought to be publicly known.

There are organizations in some of our States that are known to deliver certificates of membership to men who are often unworthy of it. Such certificates are exhibited to the unsuspecting public as evidence of a graduation, and they are often granted to parties who have never been inside of a veterinary or medical school. These are bad and worthless, and the people at large ought to be cautious in accepting them as an evidence of knowledge. But they are not worse than those engraved diplomas of an institution which offers to give, after one course of lectures, the certified acknowledgment—by a number of so-called professors—of an education which we all know requires years of hard study to obtain.

The public exposure of such so-called *colleges* and similar organizations is due to the veterinary profession, to those who intend to enter its ranks, and to the community at large.

SANITARY VETERINARY STATEMENTS.

1884 has passed by, and we can now, for the first time in the history of American veterinary medicine, compile yearly statistics of contagious diseases as correct and truthful as can be expected,

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when the material to be gathered depends upon private reports and collections of facts, and the willingness to make them public without being in any manner constrained by higher authority. Our readers have not forgotten the calls we made upon them some time ago, and they have seen how we submitted to the profession at large the statements we had secured; but these were only for the first six months of the year. The last semester remains to be heard from, and we hope that every member of the profession—readers of our paper or not—will feel it his duty to send us the necessary information to complete our reports. A glance at the September number of the Review, page 279, will show the diseases upon which we desire information.

ADDITION TO OUR REGISTER OF REGULAR GRADUATES.

Through the kindness of Dr. W. Howe, of Dayton, Ohio, we are able to record the name of John Crotty as an alumnus of the London School. The example of Dr. Howe ought to be followed by those of our readers who may have observed similar omissions in our preceding pages.

REPORTS OF CASES.

LUXATION OF THE PATELLA OF SEVERAL MONTHS' STANDING—DIVISION OF THE LONG VASTUS MUSCLE—RECOVERY.

By Dr. J. Ryder, D.V.S., House Surgeon American Veterinary College Hospital.

Description and History.—A brown stallion, three years old, had been in training at the Long Branch race ground, when about the middle of May he was found in his stall with his off hind leg extended backwards, unable to carry it forward, moving with great difficulty. When the door of his stall was open, he fell down and it was with great difficulty that he regained his feet. A veterinarian was called, who made the diagnosis of sprain of the anterior tibial muscles, and treated him as such until the

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end of July, when the owner had him brought to the hospital in an ambulance.

Condition at Admission.—The animal being unable to back from the conveyance in which he was moved, was turned and led out. He was a fine looking colt, and in good condition. In walking, he carried his off hind leg in excessive extension, backwards first, then by a sudden movement in abduction, bringing it forward without any flexion of the leg below the coxo-femoral articulation. The muscles of the anterior crural region, and especially the fascia lata, seemed atrophied. Those of the gluteal were much smaller on that side. As the animal arrived late in the evening, he was placed in a stall and left until the next morning for more careful examination.

On the 29th, he was with difficulty backed, or rather pushed back from his stall. He was in the same condition, had not laid down during the night. The off leg was then seized by an assistant, brought well forward, and held in that position while by manipulations and pressure upon the external face of the patella from behind forwards, the bone was felt slipping from under the hand, and with a sharp cracking sound returned to its place. The leg flexed suddenly, and the animal led forward moved freely with perfect flexion of the stifle joint: but as soon as the pressure of the hand ceased, and the animal had made but two or three steps, the same condition returned, of extension and of inability to walk. This was repeated several times with like results.

The ordinary simple treatment of hot fomentations being considered of little advantage in a case of such standing, a severe blister was applied all over the joint, extending a good distance all around. The effects of the application seemed to be at first satisfactory. An enormous swelling took place; the scabs of the blister formed a firm bandage, but the result was nevertheless negative. No improvement was obtained; the leg remained in the same condition, perhaps a little worse, as it then became very difficult to obtain a temporary reduction of the dislocation, as had been done at first. Having been allowed to walk loose in a large box stall to wait the removal of the scabs of the blister, he was on the 15th of August returned to a single stall, and hobbles

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ars old, n about ff hind ng with he fell his feet. orain of til the were placed upon the legs of the lateral biped; the dislocation was reduced, and though he was kept in that uncomfortable position for three days, no satisfactory result was obtained.

The case then assumed a very unfavorable aspect. The leg was becoming excessively atrophied, the animal began to lose flesh, his appetite became poor, and everything seemed to indicate a failure to relieve him.

It was then that the propriety of subcutaneous myotomy presented itself. The operation carefully thought of and spoken of to the owner, was at last decided upon and performed by Dr. Liautard on the 9th of September. Having been given a dose of chloral and being kept under restraint with a twitch, a small incision was made at the lower border of the anterior part of the biceps femoris, and a curved blunt bistoury about three inches long introduced under the skin; when its sharp edge was turned on the muscle the division of the fibres was plainly heard, and when the muscle was thought to be entirely divided, the animal allowed to go, the patella having returned at once to its position, to be followed by an immediate displacement. After waiting a few days to have the parts healed, which they did with little suppuration, the owner was notified of the failure of the operation, when, being undecided as to what course to pursue, he was kept at the hospital.

On the morning of September 27th, when the groom was entering his stall to feed, the horse made a sudden turn, slipped and fell down; he rapidly regained his feet, was up in a moment, and when called upon to move was found moving the leg with perfect action, walking with a firm, steady step, although occasionally showing a slight lancinating pain in the limb, which disappeared in a few days. He was exercised every day, improving rapidly in form as well as in action until the 14th of October, when he was discharged in his normal condition.

Remarks.—Is it an error, when considering the rapid and unexpected recovery, to suppose that the division of the muscle at the time of the operation was imperfect, but was completed when the animal fell, and thus confirming the propriety of the operation in cases of such long standing?

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FOREIGN BODY IN NASAL FOSSA.

By Frank H. Parsons, D.V.S.

On the 20th ult. I was called upon to go to Livonia Station, about forty miles south of Rochester, to examine a horse belonging to Mr. T. E. Annis, of that place.

I found a large ten-year-old gelding which the owner told me had been discharging large quantities of a very feetid matter from the right nostril, and breathing very noisily, in fact roaring whenever moved off a walk, during all the time he had owned him, some four or five months, and that he was in the same condition when he came into his possession.

On the right side of the face but close to the median line, and about one-third the distance from wing of nostril to eve, was a low flat tumor, rather irregular in outline, about two to three inches in diameter, and standing out from the normal line of the face from one-half to three-quarters of an inch; hard and bony to the touch.

By examination per nostril I found that the fossa was almost completely occluded, I being able to find only one small passage, barely large enough to admit my finger, leading from below to above the tumor; here also the tumor, though covered by the mucous membrane, was mostly hard and bony.

I was at a loss for a correct diagnosis, but knew that there was something there that most come out, so I decided to trephine through the tumor from without. This I did with much difficulty, owing to the surprising hardness and great thickness of the bone, just one inch.

Within was first a quantity of thick cheesy fetid pus, then a peculiar feeling substance which proved to be coarse sponge; by the aid of dressing forceps I removed enough pieces to have made a sponge as large as a man's fist.

After thoroughly cleansing the cavity I ordered simple antiseptic injections twice a day.

Have since learned that although still discharging the pus is no longer fœtid but of a laudible character, and is daily lessening in quantity. Breathing also much improved.

I send this as I think such a case apt to occur anywhere as long as "smart" horse dealers "sponge" animals with any discharge from the nostrils, for the sake of palming them off on the unsuspecting; and with the hope that it may help some one else to make a correct diagnosis.

RECTO-VAGINAL RUPTURE.

By ROBERT YOUNG, (Bowmanville, Can.)

I send you reports of two cases met with in my practice;

On the morning of the 13th June, I was called to see a mare, the property of Mr. Wm. Stevens of this town, the messenger stating that she could not foal. On arriving at his place I found a four year old mare, (primapara) with the four limbs and head of fœtus protruding from the anus. She had evidently been in labor the greater part of the night. I had her raised to her feet, led to the edge of a hill, facing her down hill with one hand in vaginal, the other pressing against the feetus; during intervals between labor pains I succeeded in bringing it into the natural passage, after which I had little difficulty in extracting the foal. After removing the fœtal membranes, which was difficult as they were firmly adherant to the walls of the uterus, I proceeded to ascertain the extent of the rupture. On examination per rectum I found about five inches from the anus a large rupture, the walls of which from their previous distention were loose and flaccid. I decided to suture the rupture. With a needle armed with a strong waxed cord, I brought the edges together with four sutures which was easily accomplished per rectum owing to the sphincter being very much relaxed. I next administrated a strong opiate to relieve pain and straining, which had the desired effect. She was now placed in a roomy, loose box, ordered nothing to eat but small quantities of grass and bran mashes. Pulse about 60 per minute.

June 14—Mare quite lively, passed small quantities of fœces per anus.

June 17—Doing well, pulse natural, slight discharge of healthy pus from vagina. Did not see her again for ten days—

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found her in the pasture field. Owner stated that she passed feeces naturally and to all appearances was as well as ever, but on being made to trot there was an unnatural noise as of air being aspired through the rupture. Saw her about a month after; the unnatural noise had ceased altogether. She made a complete re-

LITHOTOMY.

covery and has trotted several races last winter.

BY THE SAME.

Early on the morning of the 15th September, 1883, I was called to see a gelding, the property of Mr. J. England, baker of this town. The following history of the case I obtained from the owner: To use his own words, he has been bad in his water for a long time; the day previous while out driving, he would suddenly stop and stretch as if about to stool, pass a small quantity, continued dribbling of urine from the penis. When put in the stable at night he seemed uneasy, but he (the owner,) thought he would be all right in the morning. The following morning I was called and found the animal very uneasy, moving backward and forward in his stall, stretching as if about to stool, pass small quantities with violent straining. I at once suspected some obstruction in the bladder, and on examination per rectum, had no difficulty in detecting the obstruction to be a large calculus in the bladder. I at once passed the catheter and relieved the animal. I now informed the owner that its removal could only be accomplished by an operation, which would necessarily entail a certain amount of risk. He at once consented to the operation and wished it performed at once. Having made necessary preparations, I decided if possible, to operate without casting the animal. I had the horse led outside of the stable door, the ground being about eighteen inches lower than the stable floor, placing a plank on each side of the door, parallel with the horse, to keep him from moving sideways. I had a twitch put on his upper lip, held by an assistant, strapped up his fore-foot, and with a long rope from the halter tied back to a post to keep him from going forward, I then passed the

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curved grooved sound up the urethra until it could be felt in the perineum. Held by an assistant, I then made an incision into the canal, cutting a little from the right side. The sound was then withdrawn, and a straight grooved director passed into the bladder from the incision. With the probe-pointed bistoury the incision was enlarged to freely admit the forceps which I introduced, held by the left hand, with the right in the rectum. I had little difficulty in guiding the stone into the blades of the forceps, and having satisfied myself that they contained nothing but the stone, I gradually withdrew them holding a large calculi weighing five and one-eighth ounces. Having ascertained that nothing more remained to be removed, the wound was closed with three sutures, the animal released and led into his stall. He frequently passed small quantities of blood, which in all would not be more than a pint. About four hours afterwards I called to see the animal and found the wound rapidly swelling, which I arrested by the application of iced water continuously for two days and a night.

Sept. 16th—Swelling gradually subsiding; appetite good; pulse 70 per minute.

Sept. 18th—Doing well; pulse 50; healthy discharge from the wound.

Sept. 27th—The urine has ceased to flow from the wound.

Oct. 10th—The horse has made a complete recovery; sutures are removed and the horse is put to work and is now working as well as ever.

In conclusion, perhaps, some of your readers may think that in performing the operation without first casting the animal was going beyond discretion. To them I would say I have seen the operation performed under the influence of chloroform and I consider that the violent exertion and excitement necessary in securing the animal and administrating anæsthetics prejudicial to the success and future termination of the operation.

SEVERE CASE OF HICCOUGH. By W. K. Lewis. V.S.

A very rare case of hiccough in the horse occurred yesterday, the subject being a horse convalescent of pharyngitis. After drinkin
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terday, After drinking copiously of cold water was taken with shivering, followed by hiccough, the attack being so severe as to lift the hind quarters clear off the floor at every spasmodic attack, which occurred every three seconds. Administered anti-spasmodics, such as nitrous ether and tinc. opii. in full doses, repeating in two hours without any apparent result. Three hours from the commencement of the attack administered a subcutaneous injection of morphine. Ten minutes later hiccough ceased leaving no abnormal symptom, save slight shivering only to be felt.

If you consider the case of sufficient interest to warrant publication in the Review, so that some brother professional of more experience in such case than myself, can broache some good idea on the subject, shall be delighted to read it.

A CASE OF FRACTURE OF THE SESAMOID BONES.

BY ALFRED H. POPE, (Student A. V. C.)

A grey horse belonging to a large and well known firm of livery stable keepers in this city, was on Friday, Nov. 28th, being driven in a pair horse coupe, when it slipped on the near fore-leg and on taking the next step with that leg, the pastern and hoof on reaching the ground slid helplessly in front, the whole weight consequently coming on the sesamoid bones and inferior extremity of the principal metacarpel bone, the animal then falling down. Being unable to rise and in great pain, it was removed in an ambulance to the stables, where it was ultimately destroyed. Postmortem examination showed rupture of the bifurcated branches of the suspensory ligament of the fetlock, directly below their fixture into the summit of the sesamoid bones. Also rupture of the internal collateral vein of the cannon, resulting in excessive internal hæmorrhage. But the most remarkable feature in the case was complete fracture of both sesamoid bones, resulting from the severe and sudden concussion on the hard road.

Hog Cholera.—This disease is prevailing to a large extent, both east and west.

EXTRACTS.

VETERINARY FRAUDS.

BY GEORGE W. RUST.

Heretofore very little attention has been given in this country to the subject of veterinary science. Our live stock, or a very large proportion of it, was maintained in a condition very nearly approaching a state of nature, and there was as little risk of disease as could be imagined. It cost little to produce or raise stock, and the loss of an animal now and then seemed a small There was plenty of room; not many animals were kept on a limited area or in same enclosures, and there was small chance for disease spreading from one to another. in exceptional cases that there were animals of exceptional value, for the protection of which special solicitude was felt; and so, nature was generally relied upon in all cases of animal ailment, and very little encouragement existed for any one to make a careful and scientific study of animal diseases. But of late years these conditions are undergoing some change. The conditions under which animals are maintained are becoming year by year more artificial; their production is recognized as a clear matter of expense, and their maintenance a positive source of profit, and the control and treatment of disease is recognized on all sides as a matter of decided importance. There is never a demand but what there is soon something with which to supply it; and the demand for professional treatment of live stock will undoubtedly very seen produce a supply of veterinary practitioners in numbers at least fully up to the requirements. Quite a number of the agricultural colleges are giving attention to the subject, maintain professors of veterinary science, and give a full course of instruction in this important department. But the field, it seems, is not to be entirely left to these public institutions, but private veterinary colleges are springing up in the large cities also, from whose precincts the country will soon be favored with a cloud of veterinary graduates.

These men are to go out and take people's money and to give

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them counsel and advice upon matters of the highest importance to them as individuals, and in many respects affecting material public interests. From their proper or improper diagnosis of disease, its presence is to be detected in time for its suppression. or communities lulled into a sense of false security until it wellnigh escapes control and involves thousands of dollars in money. These men are to say disease exists when it does not exist, and keep the country convulsed with alarm, or they are to deny its existence until it is spread far and wide. It seems to me the attainments of these men and their qualifications to practice this high profession involve questions and consequences of such importance that the public authorities should exercise some supervision over them. The "hoss doctors" at the country cross-roads. whom everybody knew to have no professional training, and who made no pretense of being graduates of any school higher than a blacksmith shop or a livery stable, were bad enough, but a horde of quacks, having no more theoretical knowledge and a great deal less of the practical, backed up by college diplomas, would be a great deal worse; and it seems to me the authorities should protect the people from this form of quackery, and see that those who hold themselves out as veterinary surgeons are so in point of fact, and not merely by virture of a piece of purchased paper. The country cares very little for the opinion signed by "John Jones, blacksmith," as to whether an ailing animal is suffering from the itch or pleuro-pneumonia, because it knows that under no circumstances can he with certainty distinguish the one from the other. But when the report goes abroad signed by "John Jones, V.S., D.V.M.," and perhaps half the balance of the alphabet, it may have a very serious and far dif ferent significance.

I write in this vein because I have every reason to believe that all the institutions which assume to graduate veterinarians are not equipped or intended to give the country bona-fide professional men competent to practice this profession. If I were a veterinarian myself, so that I could be exactly sure of my ground, I should feel like indulging in plainer talk about some of these institutions; but as I can only regard the question from the

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standpoint of a common fellow "up a tree," I must necessarily confine myself to generalities. But I am convinced the matter needs looking after. It is too easy a matter for a few men of uncertain attainments in a big city to organize a college and divide among themselves the professorships, for the sake of the advertising and advantage they would secure in the line of local practice, and rope in students at good round fees, to whom they could impart little practical and correct information. It is an easy matter, I say, and should be made less easy. If there are students who honestly desire to qualify themselves in the profession they should be protected from the danger of wasting their time and money in such quarters as these. I have before me a catalogue of an institution which seems to me to read very strangely, in which it is offered to graduate country practitioners -the "hoss" and "cow" doctors of the cross-roads, the erstwhile blacksmiths and stable boys grown beyond their attainmentsafter attending one course of lectures! Heaven save the country from the infliction of such veterinarians! One course of lectures! As a rule it would take several courses to unlearn these men the vicious and barbarous things they think they know already and reduce their minds to that state of vacancy where they could receive correct impressions. They would have the real profession to acquire afterwards.

CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AROUND NEW YORK CITY.

Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, has sent us a copy of a very valuable report, made to the Department by his veterinary inspectors in and around New York City, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The report is dated New York, Nov. 19, and is as follows:

To Hon. Geo. B. Loring, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture:

The undersigned veterinary inspectors under the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, appointed by you to investigate the condition of the cow stables of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and the amount of contagious pleuro-pneumonia

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re: United nvestiooklyn monia found therein, have attended to the work assigned them, and deem it important to make a preliminary report of their proceedings and the result of their investigations for the benefit of this community, who are the consumers of the dairy products of this region, and for the information of those sections of the country in which the cattle industry is large and valuable. co-operation of the municipal and health authorities of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and of the managers of the stock yards, has been freely and generously given in the work, which includes the examination of all cattle in the stables and yards, and also the condition of the quarantine station at Garfield, N. J. In the investigations made the utmost care has been taken to examine all the conditions surrounding the animals-such as the location, cleanliness and ventilation of the stables, the amount of exposure to diseases, and, as far as possible, the history of the cases examined and the application of the best scientific knowledge to be obtained by us has been uniformly made.

The condition of the trade in cattle has been found to be generally good. The cattle brought from the west by rail have been in excellent order, and have told well for the care, feeding and breeding of that section of the country from whence they came.

The quarantine station, under the charge of Dr. A. M. Farrington, has been well managed, and the importers of foreign cattle have cheerfully complied with all the requirements of the law.

The inspection of the cow stables has been carefully conducted, and has resulted as follows: In 756 stables in New York City, containing 3,318 cows, there were found twenty-six cows infected with pleuro-pneumonia. On Long Island, 1,413 stables have been inspected, and among the 10,072 cows confined in them, there were found 325 cases. In 555 stables on Staten Island, containing 3,857 cows, there were found twelve cases. In thirteen stables in New Jersey, containing 180 cows, there were found eight cases. In the Jersey City abbattoir, thirty-nine visits discovered thirteen affected animals. In the New York offal dock, out of sixty-three post-mortems, twenty were found to

be cases of pleuro-pneumonia. In the slaughter-houses of New York and Brooklyn, seventy-six animals were examined and fourteen were cases of the disease. In many instances of reinspection it was found that the animals diseased on first inspection were dead, and the cases which presented themselves were new ones. The result of the investigation has been to give a definite idea of the extent of the disease, and to secure a great improvemen in the condition of the stables in which the animals are confined. It is evident, moreover, that the owners of the cows are satisfied that the work of inspection is of great benefit to their business as milk-producers, and they have in many cases applied for the inspection where they suspected the disease might exist, and also to satisfy the Boards of Health that they have compiled with the sanitary regulations.

The experiments relative to the contagiousness of pleuropneumonia as found in the stables inspected, which are conducted at the station on Barren Island, have developed many important facts; and in connection with similar work at the station in Washington have secured much valuable information which will be laid before the public in detail in the report of the chief of the bureau. The contagiousness of the disease found here has been proved beyond a question, and we are confident that further investigation in this direction will enable us to decide upon the virulence of the disease as found in America, the time of incubation here and the possibility of controlling it in those sections in which it may unexpectedly appear. The Brooklyn Board of Health, through the commissioner, Dr. J. H. Raymond, have expressed great satisfaction with the work going on at Barren Island station, as it enables them to decide as definitely as possible the precise nature of the disease, about which some doubt seems still to exist in the minds of many who are interested in the matter scientifically and economically. The board has been entirely disposed to consider our work as that of professional investigators, and not that of "non-professional" inquirers. We are happy to state that correspondence with the Department of Agriculture upon enlarging the sphere of these experiments, as bearing on the production of healthful milk, will be entered upon

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by Dr. J. B. White, member of the New York Board of Health, and also by Dr. J. H. Raymond, of Brooklyn, who have witnessed our experiments with great interest and anticipate much benefit therefrom. We are entirely of opinion that all possibility of communicating the disease by decomposing and steamed animal matter at or near stations is not to be feared in any degree; and in this opinion Prof. C. F. Chandler has expressed to us his concurrence, at a deliberation in which he was kind enough to take part.

Signed by L. McLean, M.R.C.V.S.; Wm. B. E. Miller, D.V.S.; Ch. B. Michener, D.V.S.; Thomas J. Herr, M.D., D.V.S.; James W. Hawk, D.V.S., and T. C. Whitfield Rowland, D.V.S.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York State Veterinary Society was held at the American Veterinary College, on Tuesday, Nov. 11th, at 8 P.M.; Dr. R. A. McLean, Vice-President, in the chair.

The following members were present: Drs. Kemp, Cattanach, Newman, Robertson, Burden, Both, Coates, R. McLean, Dixon, Pendry, Bretherton, Ryder, Charum, Allen and Foote.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Dr. Dixon read a paper on Equine Purgatives, in which he referred at considerable length to the different purgatives and laxatives that are used for the horse, giving their respective actions and general results. The paper was the means of drawing the whole of the members present into a very general and highly interesting discussion, during which Prof. Robertson spoke of the several new purgatives that were being brought into veterinary practice, stating that podophyllum had been used with bad results as a rule. The administration of mild laxatives in inflammatory trouble was held by many present to have had good results. As to the danger of repeating purgatives was shown by Dr. R. McLean, who reported that he had one case where purgation did not set in till after the sixth day; as did also Dr. Pendry, one where a very free purgation set in after seventy-six hours. The different doses, preparation before purging, when they should be given, and when not, were subjects widely and thoroughly entered into by the whole of the members present, closing by a vote of thanks to the essayist.

In executive session, the Board of Censors reported favorably on the application of Dr. W. G. Hollingsworth, which resulted in his election to membership. John H. Jacobus, V.S., and W. H. Jackson, D.V.S., both of New York City, were proposed as members, both propositions being referred to the Board of Censors.

The subject of legislative law was bought forward, when the chairman of the committee on the bill stated they wished to report progress. As special notices had been issued to the effect that the question would be discussed that evening, it was naturally expected that the meeting looked for something more than such a report, and the committee was so informed and reminded that there was no time to be lost, as other members of the profession, outside the members of the society, had to be consulted, it being the desire that a bill should be framed that would meet with the approval of the whole of the veterinary profession of the State. It was understood that the committee would be ready to report at the next meeting of the society, to be held on the second Tuesday in December.

The following meeting was held as above, at which were present: Drs. Robertson, Cattanach, Coates, L. McLean, Dixon, Burgett, Johnson, Pendry, Allen, Cuff and Ryder; Vice-President Dr. Johnson occupying the chair.

After the minutes were read and adopted, Dr. Ryder read a paper on "Fractures, their diagnosis and indications for treatment," which was followed by a good general discussion, and a vote of thanks from those present.

The Board of Censors reported in favor of Dr. W. H. Jackson, and that John D. Jacobus, V.S., had not appeared before them as requested. The former was duly elected a member.

The committee on legislative law reported progress, and in reply to Dr. Catanach, as to what progress had been made, the chairman stated it was of a satisfactory nature; they fully expected that by the next meeting they would present a bill that would receive the favor of the whole of the veterinary profession.

On motion, the members were requested to report interesting cases that came under their notice, instead of reading a paper, Dr. Johnson promising to read a paper for the February meeting.

KEYSTONE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Keystone Veterinary Medical Association was held at No. 1526 Race St., Philadelphia, Thursday evening, Dec. 4th. The president, Dr. Hoskins, called the meeting to order at 8:30 p.m. Members present, Drs. Rodgers, Zuill, Hoskins, Glass, Weber, Gaentner and Huidekoper.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and with slight corrections were approved.

The Committee on Place of Meeting, having completed their work, were discharged.

Dr. Hoskins spoke of a bill that had eminated from the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Association, that would be presented to the Legislature during the coming session, that would regulate the standard of veterinary practitioners. He recommended this Association to endorse it, as it was believed it would become a law, as no other bill had ever been presented with the support this one had. Dr. Glass read the clause in the bill which referred to the qualification necessary to register as existing veterinarians. He alluded to men who did occasional jobs,

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and thought it not fair to class them with men who had devoted ten years of continued practice. He thought it should be a requirement that the applicant should have spent ten years in uninterrupted practice, during which time veterinary practice should be his source of livelihood. Dr. Rodgers claimed the bill sufficient, and contended that its passage would not prevent men from registering who had engaged in practice during ten years preceding the act. A discussion followed, during which Dr. Zuill read a test case that had come under the act that regulates the practice of medicine. On motion by Dr. Rodgers the Association endorsed the bill.

Dr. Glass recommended that at each meeting the President appoint some member to report a case that occurred under his notice during the month, with remarks. On motion of Dr. Zuill, it was carried.

Dr. Rodgers extended an invitation upon the part of the New Jersey State Veterinary Medical Association, for the members of this Association to attend their quarterly meeting to be held at the American House, Trenton, on December 10th, at 3 P. M.

Dr. Rodgers read an able paper upon milk. The author showed that he had given his subject a great deal of study. He dwelt at length upon the chemical composition, the laws that regulated the sale of milk in New Jersey, etc.

A discussion followed that was both interesting and instructive. Dr. Huide-koper suggested that the paper read by Dr. Rodgers be published as a bulletin from this Association. On motion a committee was appointed to confer with Dr. Rodgers as to the publication of his paper as a bulletin of the Keystone Veterinary Medical Association.

Dr. Glass was appointed by the President to report a case at the next meeting. Adjourned, to meet the first Thursday evening in January.

The Keystone Veterinary Medical Association have made arrangements with Dr. Zuill to hold their meetings at his place, 1526 Race St., until further notice.

Chas. T. Gaentner, Secretary.

THE CONNECTICUT VETERINARY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of the above Society was held in New Haven, on Tuesday December 2d, the President, Dr. W. J. Sullivan, in the chair; also present, Drs. W. K. Lewis, E. C. Ross, F. E. Rice, E. A. McLellan, A. D. Sturges, Nathan Tibbals and the Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Sturges read a very lengthy paper on the various kinds of lameness, and exhibited appliances which he had used in particular cases with success. After the usual discussion, the essayist was tendered a vote of thanks.

The President recommended the adoption of a regular scale of charges, but the matter was laid over for further consideration.

The first unpleasant duty of the Society was the expulsion of Mr. M. J. Mc-Hugh, for conduct unbecoming a professional man and a gentleman.

The President was elected to read a paper at the next meeting.

After the meeting closed, the members dined and spent a very pleasant evening at Diebel's restaurant.

THOMAS BLAND, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.

The regular November meeting of the Massachussetts Veterinary Association was held on the 5th ult., and called to order at 8 p. m., when twelve members answered the roll call, and the minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The executive committee reported on an order of business, was accepted.

Dr. Soule's, of Hyde Park, application for membership was unfavorably reported upon by the executive committee, and the Secretary was notified to communicate the fact to him.

Dr. Byrne was appointed the next essayist. Subject, "Indigestion." Adjourned.

The regular monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Veterinary Association was held December 3d, 1884, and called to order at 8 p. m., with W. Bryden in the chair, when the minutes of last meeting were read and accepted. Twelve members answered the roll call.

Dr. Soule was present, and anxious to find out why he was rejected. It was moved by Dr. S. Kally and seconded that a special investigating committee of three be appointed by the chair to inquire into the standing of the Columbia Veterinary College, and report at an early date. Drs. Skally, Housard and Osgood were appointed as this committee. A letter from Dr. Soule to the Secretary was then read, and it was moved and seconded that it be placed on file.

Dr. Byrne read an article on "Indigestion in the Horse," and after a general and heated discussion by the members, a vote of thanks was tendered him.

Dr. Bunker was appointed next essayist. Adjourned.

W. BRYDEN, V.S., President.

J. F. WINCHESTER, Secretary.

MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Montreal Veterinary Medical Association was held in the lecture room of the college on the 27th of November, at eight P.M. Mr. Wilcocks of Guelph, Ont., was elected a member.

Mr. Mayor communicated a case of flatulent colic which came under his notice last summer, and was treated by the operation of enterotomy, and proved successful. This treatment though not often resorted to in Canada, is frequently made use of by some American practitioners in the treatment of flatulent colic, and also by many English practitioners. If properly performed, there is little risk.

Mr. E. Wallis Hoare then read an interesting and well prepared paper on "Observations on the Examination of Horses as to Soundness." He first explained the difference between soundness in the legal sense and in a practical sense, showing that the veterinary surgeon has also to decide what interferes with the usefulness of the animal. He next described the method of examination which was made use of by the late Professor Dick, and proved the most successful of all. Also the defects and blemishes likely to be met with, and the importance of each, dwelling specially on spavin and coarse hocks, showing that they

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requently tent colic, ittle risk. paper on first expractical feres with amination t successhe importhat they gave most trouble in examining horses. He next described the method of testing for lameness and the wind, both of which are of the greatest importance. The advisability of the examiner always mounting the horse himself was also dwelt on. Also the importance of the natural conformation of horses, and the necessity of constant practice in order to be competent to form an opinion and be quick in ebservation.

A discussion followed on the different points.

The meeting then adjourned.

E. W. Hoare, Member of Reporting Committee.

WISCONSIN VETERINARY SURGEONS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association was held on the 11th of November at Racine. Quite a large number of members were present. The President, Dr. V. P. Atkinson, read a long interesting paper on the subject of obtaining legislative action to regulate and protect the veterinarians in the State, in which he strongly recommended the propriety of liberal propositions, so as not to exclude from the power of practice many worthy gentlemen who are now engaged in relieving the sufferings of animals. After the appointment of Dr. Ormond of Milwaukee; D. F. Holmes of La Crosse; C. Evans of Racine, and E. W. Rowland of Monroe, as essayists for the next meeting, the Association adjourned until the first Tuesday in May next, when they will meet in Milwaukee.

NOTICE.

ANNALS OF SURGERY.

A new journal, the *Annals of Surgery*, is announced for the new year, with Dr. L. S. Pitcher, of Brooklyn, and Dr. C. B. Keesly, of London, as editors.

Dr. Pitcher was the senior editor of the Annals of Anatomy and Surgery, published for a number of years; in fact, the new journal will in some sort be the successor of the other, which stopped publication in 1884.

Annals of Surgery will contain articles from collaborators in the United States, Canada and Great Britain; and, from the fact that it will the only one of its kind published in the English language, ought to receive from the medical profession a hearty, welcome and handsome support.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

TORONTO, CANADA, Nov. 25th, 1884.

Editor of American Veterinary Review:-

The introductory lecture at this college, for the session of 1884-5, was delivered by Prof. A. Smith, V.S., Principal of the College, on Wednesday, October 22d, when a large number of students were present.

There are 192 students registered at present. As the regular term commences in January, quite a number more are expected. The large numbers registered here and other colleges on this continent, are sufficient proof to the interest taken in, and progress of veterinary science.

The Veterinary Medical Society, in connection with the collegs, meets twice a week. The first regular meeting for the session, was held on Friday, October 24th, when the following were elected officers: President, Prof. A. Smith, V.S.; Secretary, William Wilson, Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland; Assistant Secretaries, Henry Piatt, St. Louis, Missouri, U. S., and A. L. Hunter, Hector, N. Y., U. S.; Treasurer, Charles H. Pierce, Grand Rapids, Michigan, U. S.; Librarian, Llewelyn D. Williams, Pontypridd, South Wales; Assistant Librarian, George Standish, Esqueezing, Ontario.

WM. WILSON, Secretary.

NEWS AND SUNDRIES.

Black Leg.—An enzootic, said to be black-leg, exists among cattle in Berks Co., Pennsylvania.

EPIDEMIC OF HYDROPHOBIA IN VIENNA.—A cable report, under date of November 26th, states that a veritable epidemic of hydrophobia is prevailing in Vienna. Already eighty cases have been reported.—Medical Record.

A Prolific Sow.—John L. Smith writes to the Iowa Homestead that he has a sow that in June, 1883, dropped 11 pigs; in Novement to 16; making pigs 4 at pres

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November of that year she had 14; in May, 1884, she gave birth to 16; and in October last 14 more were added to her family, making a total of 55 pigs in less than sixteen months. Of these pigs 42 were raised. There can hardly be too many such in Iowa, at present.—Prairie Farmer.

ARTIFICIAL IVORY.—Sheeps' bones are macerated for 15 days in lime water, after which they are washed and dried. They are then placed in a closed kettle, with the addition of scraps of deer skin, and the mixture is heated by a current of steam, until the whole is transformed into a fluid mass, to which 2 to 3 p. c. of alum is added. The liquid is then filtered through cloth and poured into shallow moulds, where it assumes a certain consistency in contact with the air. The hardening is completed by immersing in a bath of alum. The resulting plates are white and hard, and may be wrought more easily than ivory. The material is susceptible of a very fine polish.—Druggist Circular.

An Observation Regarding Menstruation in Animals.—Dr. S. A. Evans, of Conway, N. H., writes: "For several years past I have kept a non-pregnant cow, for the purpose of supplying my family with milk. Have kept a record of periods of heat. Find they recur once in twenty-one days. Are accompanied, first, by a discharge of gelatinous material from vulva, which, after some hours, becomes slightly tinged with blood. The color becomes gradually more pronounced, until within twenty-four hours it appears to be pure blood. Periods last about forty-eight hours. At these periods only can the cow become impregnated, which would seem to show that in her case ovulation and menstruation are simultaneous. These observations have extended through three winters, and in two different animals."—Medical Record.

The Cheapest Antiseptic.—M. Pasteur anticipates that bisulphide of carbon will become the most efficacious of all antiseptics, as it is also the cheapest, costing but a fraction of a penny per pound in large quantity. It is also the best insecticide known, and for this purpose may, perhaps, be useful to preserve woodwork in tropical countries. Some idea of the use it is already put to may be gathered from the fact that over eight million pounds of the substance are used annually to check the ravages of

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Homepigs; in phylloxera. Carbon bisulphide, as first produced, is about as foul smelling a compound as it is possible to find; but it is capable of purification till all offensive odor is removed, and it is sufficiently pure in smell almost to mix with a perfume.—Scientific American.

THE ANTIPYRETIC ACTION OF THE ALKALOIDS OF QUEBRACHO.— At the recent meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science at Blois, a paper was presented by Drs. Huchard and Eloy on this subject (Le Progrès Médical, October 4, 1884). There are many alkaloids of this drug, no less than six having been already isolated. Numerous experiments upon rabbits having demonstrated the antipyretic action of these alkaloids, the authors were led to make trial of them in the human subject. In a certain number of patients with typhoid fever, to whom quinine had been given with out effect, a notable reduction of temperature was obtained by the hypodermic injection of the muriate of aspidospermine in doses of one and a half to three grains. This latter amount should never be exceeded. The authors noted especially the rapid reduction of temperature following the exhibition of these several alkaloids, and also remarked upon the changes occurring in the blood after their administration. blood is changed in color in a way very similar to what occurs after poisoning by carbonic oxide.—Medical Record.

Aseptol.—A phenol compound, termed orthoxyphenylsulphu rous acid, has been recently introduced into therapeutics under the name of "aseptol," this title having been given to it on account of its remarkable ger:nicide qualities, which excel those of carbolic and salicylic acids. Aseptol is an amber-colored fluid, of a density of 1,400; it has a slight odor, but is more pleasant to the smell and is less poisonous than carbolic acid. Last November, Drs. Leroy and Van den Shrieck, of Antwerp, studied the therapeutic applications of aseptol, and reported most satisfactory results as an antiseptic. It has the following advantages over antiseptics in common use: 1. It is very soluble in water. 2. It is very slightly caustic. 3, It is free from irritative qualities, and may be applied for a long time to the skin, the eyes, the bladder, etc. 4. Finally, its slight toxicity, which permits its use internally in considerable doses, and also the application of concentrated solu-

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Horse-Pox-Dr. Blachez brought to the notice of the Academy of Medicine, an epidemic of horse-pox which lately took place at the Hospice des Enfants-Assistés. The malady was first observed in the nursery into which none but syphilitic infants, or those suspected to be such, are received. One of the infants had an ulcer on the lower lip with enlargement of the neighboring glands, and the ass that suckled it had a deep excoriation on the teat, which was noticed two days before the ulcer in the child. animal so infected had for fifteen days suckled another infant that had an ulcer on the tongue, which naturally gave rise to suspicions of syphilis. That epidemic went on spending, when M.M. Fourmier and Bouley were consulted as to the nature of the prevalent M. Fourmier was doubtful as to its nature, but M. Bouley, the well-known veterinarian, at once pronounced it to be horse-pox, the origin of which had to be sought for. It was noticed that another infant, who had been admitted twelve days previously, had both its arms covered with vaccine pustules which were dressed by the "infirmier," who, having his fingers thus affected, inoculated the teats of the suckling asses. Other asses were also similarly affected, which was sufficient to account for the origin of this strange epidemic among the infants.—The London Lancet.

The Milk of Pregnant Cows Unfit for Infants.—Dr. Ernest Mammen, of Bloomington, Ill., expresses an opinion below which is important if true, but which will be received with some incredulity. He says: "I have read with much interest the article by Drs. Binnie and Vidal in recent issues of The Record (September 13th and October 25th), and I heartily agree with these writers in their advocacy of cow's milk, fresh and pure, as the best substitute for mother's milk. But there is one factor which, in my experience, is often productive of harm that neither of them has mentioned. The milk of the pregnant cow is unfit for consumption by the human infant. This fact is too often overlooked, when by careful investigation the disturbance of stomach and bowels in cases of infantile diarrheea could be traced

to the use of milk. Where mixed milk is used the danger is that a proportion of it comes from pregnant cows. All hygienic care of the animals cannot make up for this condition of the milk, neither can the addition of sod. bicarb., common salt, lime-water, etc., destroy the deleterious principle, therefore my rule is to avoid it. I have recently had under personal observation a child weaned at six weeks, and put upon cow's milk. A good healthy animal was selected, and her milk, with the proper dilution and additions, agreed perfectly for three months, and that, too, during the summer. At the end of this time the cow was found with calf, and the infant's digestion was immediately disturbed. An obstinate diarrhea set in, which could not be controlled until another cow, not pregnant, was substituted, when the child recovered and digestion was restored. I could cite other similar instances, but the above illustrates the importance of this matter."-Medical Record.

EXCHANGES, ETC., RECEIVED.

FOREIGN.—Veterinarian, Veterinary Journal, Quarterly Journal of Veterinary Science in India, Annales de Medecine Veterinaria, Clinica Veterinaria, Archives Veterinaria, Recueil de Medecine Veterinaire, Presse Veterinarie, Echo Veterinaire, Gazette Medicale, Revue d'Hygiene, Revue fur Theierheilkunde und Thierzucht.

HOME.—Medical Record, Scientific American, Science, American Agriculturist, Breeders' Gazette, National Live Stock Journal, Turf, Field and Farm, Spirit of the Times, Druggists' Circular, Country Gentleman, Prairie Far-

mer, Practical Farmer, Ohio Farmer, etc., etc.

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CORRESPONDANCE.—Ch. I. Goentner, Thomas Bland, Dr. Gadsden, W. Pendry, C. B. Michener, J. Winchester, C. H. Peabody, W. R. Howe, J. A. Dell. AM

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